

## KERENSKY'S FALL BROUGHT ABOUT BY MAN HE PARDONED

Note: The following article, by William G. Shepherd, lately United Press staff correspondent at Petrograd, depicts the Bolshevik uprising in Petrograd last July and describes how it was a natural part of the good progress of Russia toward freedom and strength.

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
STOCKHOLM (By Mail), Oct. 24.—Kerensky's strength has always rested in his courage and his utter disregard for his life. From the very first days of the revolution his life has hung by a cord.

"The newspapers say your papa is sick, but I don't believe it," said a little chap on the playground of a public school in Petrograd to Kerensky's ten-year-old son.

"He is too sick," said little Kerensky, Jr., "but I heard him tell mamma that he must keep alive to help save Russia."

With one kidney removed by an operation which the doctors told him was a hundred to one chance against success, Kerensky has looked death in the face, and that vision seems to have given him a disregard for his life that stood him in good stead in the days when he was at the head of the Russian government.

Kerensky's only fault is that he has been willing to die but he has not been willing to kill.

July Uprising.  
The July uprising of the Bolsheviks, when some 500 men, women, and children were killed in the streets of Petrograd during a reign of terror that lasted three days, was a fine instance of Kerensky's bravery.

The First Machine Gun Regiment for weeks had been Bolsheviks. It had demanded that all the power of the government be turned over to the council of workmen and soldiers. Time after time the delegates of the machine gun regiment—which had some 1,500 machine guns and twenty armored cars—came to Kerensky and threatened to go into the streets and make an armed show of power if he would not agree to surrendering the government to the workmen and soldiers. The working men from the great factories, all of whom had arms in their homes, as Kerensky well knew, made similar threats. Kerensky, knowing that much of the army was behind these men, refused.

Went to Palace.  
On July 15 the machine gun men and the working men went to the dancer's palace, where Lenin and Trotsky held forth, and demanded the right to go into the streets and demonstrate. All that day Lenin, who was sick in bed, and Trotsky pleaded with the soldiers and workmen not to go into the streets. During the day delegations passed back and forth between the various barracks and the dancer's palace. Lenin and Trotsky were afraid. I have had first-hand stories of the terrors that existed in that palace that bloody day.

They sent word to Kerensky asking him to temporize with the soldiers. Kerensky stood pat. Unwilling to kill, an adversary of the death sen-

"FOR THIS CAUSE WILL WE BATTLE UNTIL THE LAST  
GUN IS FIRED"

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ence, he was brave enough to risk death himself and even brave enough to permit killings in the streets of Petrograd.

At 11 o'clock that night Lenin and Trotsky lost control of the machine gun men. "All right," they said to them, "march through the streets and run around with your armored cars if you wish to, but don't shoot, and return to your barracks at midnight."

Within fifteen minutes the sounds of rifle shooting were filling the city, and men, women, and children were dying in the streets. Kerensky, dashing down to the Nikolai station in an automobile, got onto a special train and was beyond the outskirts of the city when a band of men came to the depot, seeking to arrest him.

For three days the terror reigned and then subsided.  
Kerensky came back as a hero and ordered the arrest of Lenin and Trotsky. The former "escaped," that is, no one even tried to find him. Trotsky was found and jailed, but Kerensky pardoned him. And thus he laid the trap in which he was later caught and ruined.

### AUSTRIA'S MINISTER OF RATIONS RESIGNS

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.—Count Hadik, food minister of Austria-Hungary, has resigned, according to a dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Budapest.

### FIVE MORE DEATHS AMONG MEMBERS OF PERSHING ARMY

Five deaths from natural causes among members of the American Expeditionary Forces in France are announced today by the War Department. They follow:  
Private George G. McKoon, infantry, bronchial pneumonia; emergency address, Mrs. Towney, friend, Boston.  
Private William W. Grover, engineer, measles, complicated by pneumonia; Harry M. Grover, Georgetown, Cal.  
Private Charles S. Call, infantry, pneumonia; A. A. Call, father, Springfield, Mass.  
Private James M. Crowley, meningitis; emergency address, Charles Lewis, friend, Shannon, Ohio.  
Private Harvey W. Reamy, marine corps; heart disease; emergency address, Miss Emma L. Curtis, friend, Syracuse, N. Y.

The names of two men killed in action and eleven wounded, seven of them seriously, have also been reported by General Pershing to the War Department.

They follow:  
Killed: Corporal VIRGIL G. WINEBRENNER, infantry, November 12; father, Andrew J. Winebrenner, Marion, Ind.

Private PETER WOJTALEWICK, infantry, November 16; emergency address, Mrs. Sallie Wojtalewicz, Chicago.

Those severely wounded were Private John A. Viole, infantry, November 14, Reggio Calabria, Italy; Sergt. Harvey L. Hadburne, infantry, November 17, Jamesville, Va.; Private Darwin P. Kragle, infantry, November 17, St. James, Mo.; Private Benjamin H. Love, infantry, November 17, Bradensberg, Ky.; Private Paul Crabtree, infantry, November 13, Portsmouth, Ohio; Private Andrew J. Hensley, infantry, November 13, Raspberry, Ark.; and Private Lester Ritchey, infantry, November 15, Salem, Ohio.

The slightly wounded were Corporal Gus Fardeus, infantry, November 16, New Boston, Ill.; Private David A. Saunders, infantry, November 16, Chicago; Private Mark C. Dufendach, infantry, November 17, Huntingburg, Ind.; and Corporal Harvey O. Hall, infantry, November 13, Savannah, N. Y.

### HURRY ALLIES CARGOES, PORT COLLECTORS TOLD

Instructions were issued to collectors of ports today at the direction of the War Trade Board to freely license cargoes originating in colonies of any of the allies, as well as cargoes shipped from United States ports to the allies or any of their colonies.

Canadian cargoes are divided in two classes. Those leaving Canada by rail pass through the United States in bond and are shipped from a United States port. The other include cargoes leaving Canada by steamer which later touch at a United States port. Such cargoes will be licensed by the collectors in exchange for copies of the manifest.

ON LIBERTY LOAN BOARD.  
Appointment of Mrs. Ella Plank Young, former head of the Chicago public schools, and Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, of San Francisco, as members of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee was announced by the Treasury Department today. Both women are on their way to Washington to attend the conference December 10.

## WAR MEASURE

Use the highways and waterways to relieve transportation congestion embargoes

Merchandise, Food, Coal and all kinds of material must immediately be distributed in this zone,



## Warning

Only a limited number of motor trucks for commercial purposes can be manufactured in this country during the next several months.

### ARE YOU READY?

If not, buy or hire sufficient teams or motor trucks to handle your business in this transportation crisis.

This is a patriotic duty and a business necessity

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Suits and  
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It's not a day too soon to begin to think about Christmas gifts, and make selections. Remember, we pay the parcel post charges to any point in the U. S. on any purchase.